

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

ARBITRATION ENDEAVORS

Movement in England for a Peace Understanding with Germany.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EFFORT

The Guildhall Meeting—Possible Alterations in the Declaration of London.

(Marconigram to The Tribune.)

London, April 22.—Professor Sleser, of the University of Munich, will deliver an address at the Church House next Friday on the problems of an Anglo-German understanding. The Lord Chancellor will preside, and the International Arbitration League and the Anglo-German Friendship Committee will welcome him as a peace-maker. This is a timely movement in view of the German Emperor's visit, the Baghdad Railway enterprise and the renewal of complications in Morocco, but public interest in it needs to be artificially stimulated.

For otherwise it is with the Anglo-American arbitration movement, which will receive a powerful impulse on the same day from the public meeting at the Guildhall, which will be addressed by Premier Asquith and A. J. Balfour. That is a course which encourages no resistance and commands popular enthusiasm. The American Ambassador will probably be present, but will not speak soon after the Albert Hall demonstration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's explanations of the Canadian neglect to present a new subject for discussion at the Imperial Conference are taken in good part. The ministers are most anxious to have him attend the conference, especially as Mr. Deakin, the only colonial statesman of equal ability and influence, will not be here. They do not conceal their uneasiness over the reports that Sir Wilfrid may be detained in Canada by reciprocity negotiations.

There will be many important subjects for consideration, with the establishment of a permanent Imperial Council, measures for naval defence and the Declaration of London among them. The Foreign Office is reported to have drafted a resolution for the conference, which implies that verbal alterations may be made in the declaration for removing the objections raised by commercial bodies here. There either has been already or there may be an exchange of views between the signatory powers by which the articles relating to conditional contraband and other subjects may be phrased with modern precautions. As these changes are not of a radical nature and merely tend to remove ambiguity, it is not thought likely that the signatory powers will offer objections.

The Imperial Education Conference, assembling next week, will open in May for a prolonged consultation of premiers on less academic themes. Representatives of India, the overseas dominions, the crown colonies and the education boards of the United Kingdom will meet at the Foreign Office for four days to discuss many questions. Halford Mackinder and Professor Egerton will tell the delegates how to teach geography and history. An imperial "all red" arithmetic for the children of the empire will be more difficult, but comprehensive papers on trade schools and engineering can easily be managed.

RED TAPE COSTS MAN'S LIFE

Wife Lacks Few Cents of Sum to Buy Warrant for Arrest.

Montreal, April 22.—Because Mrs. Joseph Bourdoin did not have the necessary \$5 required as a fee for a warrant of arrest she is a widow to-day.

Mrs. Bourdoin went to the recorder's court office late yesterday and hysterically informed the officials in charge that her husband was making elaborate plans to commit suicide. She urged that he be arrested or in some way prevented from carrying out his design.

The court officers, after careful questioning, informed her that they would be glad to issue a warrant for the man's arrest if she would pay the usual \$5 fee. She lacked a few cents of the necessary amount, however, and the court clerks declined to make out the papers.

They offered, however, to send the man a letter demanding an explanation of his conduct. By the time the letter, imposingly tied in official tape, reached his home, Bourdoin had finished his scaffold, arranged his home and hanged himself.

DEWS ARRESTED AT VITEBSK

Police Surround Synagogue and Take Forty Into Custody.

Vitebsk, Russia, April 22.—On the receipt of a report that an illegal meeting was to be held, the police to-day surrounded a synagogue and, identifying three hundred of the worshippers, arrested forty, on the ground that they did not possess passports.

FIFTEEN-DAY FAST FATAL

Toronto, Ont., April 22.—Herbert Deverell, of No. 129 Chester street, is dead here as the result of a fifteen-day fast which he undertook in the hope of curing a slight illness. Two years ago he successfully fasted for three weeks, and fifteen days ago he began another, which he intended should last eighteen days. His wife and relatives, in view of his former performance, refrained from interfering.

DANGERS OF FAT

Now Fat Affects the Brain

Just how fat affects and finally destroys the brain, is not exactly known, but it is known, however, that degeneration and final collapse of brain tissue, due to this cause, is of frequent occurrence.

Head pains, which are often experienced by fat people, may indicate that this degenerating process is imminent. The return of this fatty tissue to normal brain substance, may and probably will result if the overproduction of fat is stopped in other parts of the body. Thousands of fat people have depended entirely for reductions to normal weight upon Marmola's Prescription Tablets, which are made after the exact formula of the famous liquid Marmola's Prescription. While taking these tablets for the reduction of fat, no dieting or exercise is necessary, as a reduction of 10 to 16 lb. a day is accomplished by prevention as well as elimination of fat. Marmola's Prescription Tablets are sold at all druggists or the Marmola Co., 74 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich., at the uniform price of 75c for a large case. They remove the fat already formed, prevent its reforming, clear the complexion and tone up the entire system.

A BRIGHT PLAY IN PARIS

"A Pleine Cœur," with Mlle. Gautier in Leading Part.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, April 22.—"A Pleine Cœur"—"With All My Heart"—a play in three acts by Mme. Michel Carré, produced at the Comédie Royale Theatre to-night, made a Parisian success. It is the story of a prominent and favorite actress, who, having fallen in love with a young man of her native village who has come to Paris, renounces frivolity and devotes herself heart and soul to a plain career to insure a prosperous career for the object of her affection and esteem.

Francine Valroy, the actress, obtains for him an honorable and brilliant post in a bank, but Pierre, the ambitious youth, marries the wealthy Lady Folwett, thereby crushing the sentiments of purity and devotion in the heart of the actress, who becomes out of revenge a sort of incarnate fiend, sowing destruction in her path. The part of the actress is well played by Mlle. Gautier, who is a niece of Théophile Gautier.

This is a sort of bright, frisky comedy, with a trace of pathos which tickles the Parisian palates during the fashionable time of springtime. The action passes in Paris and at Monte Carlo.

PRINCE HENRY IN DANGER

Cylinder Breaks in Aeroplane, Making Descent Necessary.

Darmstadt, Germany, April 22.—Prince Henry of Prussia had a thrilling experience while flying in an aeroplane with August Euler over the military parade ground to-day.

The aviators were sailing along at a good clip, having made thirty-four miles in a circular course in forty minutes, when a cylinder in the machine broke and compelled the prince, who was operating the aeroplane, to make a hasty descent, which, however, was accomplished successfully. There was not time in which to choose a landing place, and the aviators came down in the midst of a drilling regiment of soldiers, who scattered only quickly enough to avoid injury.

The prince has become an enthusiastic aeronaut, and was congratulated on his presence of mind and exhibition of nerve in the emergency.

STEAMER ASHORE IN GALE

Passengers and Crew, Numbering 110, Rescued in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, April 22.—The German freight and passenger steamer San Nicolas was driven ashore in a gale near Sao Sebastiao, and lies in a dangerous position. The passengers and crew were rescued.

The San Nicolas carried twenty cabin passengers and thirty passengers in the steerage. The crew numbered sixty. The cargo consisted of ten thousand sacks of coffee and ten thousand sacks of bran.

The sister ship, the Tigra, with the company's and government tugs, was sent to the scene of the wreck by the owners of the San Nicolas, the Hamburg and South American Steamship Company, at midnight. The agents fear that the vessel will be a total loss.

BRITISH STEAMER MOBILE AFIRE

Puts Back 600 Miles to Queenstown with Blaze in Hold.

Queenstown, April 22.—The British steamer Mobile, which sailed from Antwerp for Baltimore on April 14, put in here to-day with a fire in one of the holds.

The Mobile was six hundred miles westward of the Irish coast when flames were discovered in the forehold. Efforts to extinguish them were futile, and last Wednesday Captain Wylie determined at once to put back to this port.

The Mobile is a freighter of 5,322 tons net, owned by the Atlantic Transport Company, Limited, of Liverpool. She carries a crew of about fifty.

SLEEPING SOLDIERS HURT

Frightened Horses Drag Cannon Over Nine—One Man Dead.

Breslau, Germany, April 22.—While the members of a battery of artillery engaged in maneuvers were sleeping by their guns in a farmyard last night the horses were frightened, and, breaking loose, dragged the heavy cannon across nine prostrate soldiers. One of the soldiers was killed and the others were seriously injured.

THEFT IN WOMAN'S RED CROSS

Defalcations of \$50,000 in German Organization for the Colonies.

Berlin, April 22.—Defalcations aggregating \$50,000 have been discovered in the accounts of the Woman's Red Cross for the Colonies, a prominent social and philanthropic organization.

WAR ON PIANOS DECLARED

Marcel Prevost, Novelist, Suggests Separate Quarters for the Players.

Paris, April 22.—Marcel Prevost, the novelist, is making war on pianos. He thinks it against equity and good sense that a citizen should be allowed to trouble twenty or thirty of his fellows with a noise in which he alone takes pleasure. He proposes a remedy quarters of the town for pianos, where players on these instruments of torture may thump one against the other.

A pathetic note in one of the papers declares that Parisians are being played to death by pianos. Each house has gas and water and a piano on every floor. The absence of children in the "ménages" is compensated for by a piano and a dog. Even the "bataux mouches" which ply on the Seine announce "Piano à bord" in large letters. More terrible still are the mechanical pianos and the gramophones, which play the latest waltzes and shout the latest songs with a persistent monotony appalling to the nervous. The boulevards, formerly the resort of the wit and fashion of the town, are now given up to patent pianos and potted orchestras.

Whether Mr. Prevost's protest will inspire a widespread revolt is not known, but there might result a "no piano" movement such as was seen a year or two ago in Sunday concerts. "Down with the piano!" shouted the demonstrators as a protest against the practice of introducing piano solos in an ostensibly symphonic programme. In any case, here is an opportunity to renew the proposal of placing pianos recently issued from the Municipal Council, encountering a fierce opposition from piano teachers.

LONDON'S OPERA SEASON

"Thais" and "The Girl of the Golden West" Among Novelties.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 22.—Covent Garden, more or less redecorated, has been opened for what promises to be a brilliant season of opera, worthy of coronation year. Mme. Tetrazzini has reappeared in "Lakme," supported by John McCormack and Edmund Burke, and was welcomed by a fairly fashionable audience, notwithstanding the week-end substitutes. Italian and French operas alternate during the earlier weeks.

"Samson et Dalila" being followed by "Rigoletto" and "Pelleas et Mélisande." Massenet's "Thais" and Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West," which are already familiar to American audiences, will be novelties here, and the Russian Imperial ballet is reserved for the closing weeks of the season. Mme. Tetrazzini is without a rival with London audiences, and Bassi, who will be heard in half a dozen operas, will be one of the principal stars. The King and Queen will be at Covent Garden as often as possible, and the social support, apart from the coronation gala night, will be more trustworthy than it has been in recent years.

F. C. Whitney, undeterred by the superior traditions of the regular opera, has ventured to compete directly with it on the opening night. He has produced "Baron Trenck" at the Waldorf Theatre, which he has renamed the Whitney, and has recruited Coy from the old guard at the Savoy and unemployed musical comedy artists for the presentation of Felix Albini's comic opera. Among these artists are Walter Passmore, R. Barrington, Walter Hyde and Caroline Hatchard. The story is dramatic and the incidents are picturesque, but it is not yet certain whether the success of "The Chocolate Soldier" will be repeated.

The ground has been cleared for the production of all the new plays, except Jerome K. Jerome's "The Master of Mrs. Cliver," which comes on at the Royalty next week. It has been tried at Glasgow and other towns, and has interested the advocates of the suffrage cause. The husband and wife are rival candidates at a by-election to Parliament, and the woman wins the seat, but loses her happiness at home. The author apparently favors votes for women, but wants to keep them out of Parliament, on the ground that they cannot be spared from the nursery and the housekeeper's pantry.

The hanging committee of the Academy is overloading the walls with portraits, landscapes and subject pictures for the exhibition's opening next week. Among the statues will be Sir George Frampton's "Peter Pan" group, which J. M. Barrie has ordered for Kensington Gardens, and Bertram Mackennal's model of the Gainsborough statue for Sydney and a memorial to General Buller for Winchester Cathedral. There will be several busts of King Edward and one of the late Lord Derby for Lancashire.

One of the principal portraits will be that of Lord Fisher, by Sir Hubert von Herkomer, and among the other subjects by various hands will be Sir Edward Poynter, the Duke of Grafton, the Marchioness of Albesbury, Lady Ald and Miss Becham, sister of the musician. Charles Sims is contributing a pair of sportive exhibition works.

There is a large assemblage of victims of satire to-day at the Leicester Galleries, where Max Beerholm exhibits his cartoons of prominent figures in politics, art, letters and society. Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil are among the celebrities drily hit off, and scores of artists, authors and leaders of society are targets of his good natured ridicule. Mr. Roosevelt is numbered among the victims, since there is a souvenir of his European tour and strenuous debates with royalty.

A week of notable weddings closes to-day with the marriage of Lord Hothfield's heir, Savkville Tufton, with Cicely Hill at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. There will be thirty fashionable weddings on Tuesday, with the marriage of the Russian Ambassador's daughter by a double ceremony still in reserve.

NO PLAGUE IN NORTH CHINA

Bishop Blasford Also Reports Little in Manchuria.

Word came by cable yesterday from Bishop James W. Blasford, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the plague was now extinct in North China, and had been almost entirely stamped out in Manchuria. Bishop Blasford is one of the general superintendents of the Church in China, with residence at Peking, and he has just returned from a long tour through Western China, extending to the borders of Tibet.

The last official advice received at Washington placed the deaths from pneumonic plague in Manchuria at 12,083, but the estimate was admittedly rough, and the total is undoubtedly much larger. Trade suffered greatly during the epidemic, and the Japanese government spent large sums of money in enforcing quarantine and establishing hospitals for their Chinese wards.

PLAGUE SITUATION IN AMOY.

Amoy, China, April 22.—During the last two weeks there were 25 deaths from the bubonic plague and 7 deaths from smallpox reported in this city.

A MENDELSSOHN MS. FOUND

Score of Incidental Music to One of Calderon's Tragedies.

Berlin, April 22.—An interesting discovery has been made by Julius Turk, principal of the Royal Academy of Music here. Among the music archives of the Royal Library he came across a quantity of papers left by the late Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, which had never been examined and catalogued.

One of the first paper covered books he opened proved to be the composer's MS. score of the incidental music to Calderon's "Steafast Prince," which had never been printed and long since been regarded as lost. The Calderon Society in Berlin, has given an artistic performance of the famous tragedy in a German translation by Reinhold Baumstark, under the title of "Der Standhafte Prinz," with the rediscovered music.

THE PEERS ADMIT DEFEAT

No Strenuous Resistance to the Parliament Bill Expected.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 22.—The ministers have determined to force the Parliament bill through the Commons by the end of the third week in May, and having the majority behind them, they will do it. This date corresponds with the German Emperor's visit to the unveiling of the Victoria Memorial and the assembling of the imperial conference. It will not be a favorable time for strenuous resistance by the peers.

The ministers are reported by the recent Unionists to be taking a highly provocative course in demanding the passage of the bill by the Lords before the coronation. This is a partisan exaggeration. The ministers will be satisfied if the measure can be carried to a second reading in the upper house before the coronation. Probably this will be done, and the month of July will be reserved for the committee stage, with belated and ineffectual efforts to obtain a compromise. There is loud talk outside of Parliament about the peers fighting in the last ditch and never surrendering, but among the Lords themselves nothing is heard about desperate remedies. The moderate men admit readily enough that the Prime Minister is invincible when he has the royal guarantees in his pocket.

Lord Lansdowne's bronchial trouble has been aggravated by influenza and he is not in good form for leading the attack on the bill. Chancellor Lloyd-George's throat is still tender, but his intimate friends insist that his health is not fatally impaired. Winston Churchill is growing old and gray under the tremendous pressure of political work.

LONDON DOCK IMPROVEMENT

First Instalment of Work Costing Millions About to Begin.

London, April 22.—The first instalment of the work for the improvement of the Port of London, under the act by which the government took over all the great docks and vested them in the control of the Port of London Authority, is about to be taken in hand. The whole undertaking will occupy ten years, and is destined to place London on an equality with Liverpool, Southampton and other ports in respect to modern equipment.

A beginning is to be made with the construction of the South Albert dock, at an expense of nearly \$2,000,000. This dock is designed to accommodate the largest ships afloat or projected. The entrance will be 1,000 feet wide, and the depth of 100 feet, with a width of 100 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The entrance will be 80 feet long, and will be possible of extension by a caisson. The water area of the dock will be 65 acres.

There will be a new drydock, 1,000 feet long, 100 feet wide and 28 feet deep, corresponding practically in accommodation with the new dock.

Under the complete plan it is proposed to straighten the Thames River just below the pool by moving some of the present docks from the north to the south side of the river, thus shortening the river passage.

THE THAMES MAY RUN DRY

Metropolitan Water Board's Encroachments Cause Fear in Council.

London, April 22.—If London continues to use the water of the Thames for drinking purposes the time will come when there will be no water left.

This was the amazing suggestion put to the members of the London County Council by Sir John McDougall at a recent debate on the proposals of the Metropolitan Water Board to use more Thames water.

"The day," he said, "when we shall have hardly any water in the River Thames, because the Metropolitan Water Board will have taken it all. London cannot be left without water, and unless some new sources of supply are found, the water of the Thames must continue to take it until the day comes when there is none to take."

BODY OF PRINCESS EXHUMED

Taken to Holland at Queen's Request—Buried for Century in Germany.

Berlin, April 22.—With great solemnity the remains of a six-year-old Dutch princess, buried and forgotten in German soil more than a century, have been exhumed and sent to Holland to rest with the bodies of her royal ancestors. The princess to whom these belated honors were shown at the special instigation of Queen Wilhelmina was Pauline of Orange-Nassau, daughter of King William I of Holland, who took refuge from his victorious foes in the royal Prussian castle of Friesen-walde, near Berlin, where the Princess Pauline was born and died.

A special Dutch mission, bearing a bronze coffin, superintended the exhuming of the body, which was then taken to Delft and placed in the royal mausoleum of the House of Orange-Nassau.

HEADS OF BIG FAMILIES MEET

Dispersed by Police for Causing Disturbance in Paris.

Paris, April 22.—More than 1,000 of the 60,000 members of the League of Fathers of Large Families gathered on Sunday in front of Napoleon's tomb in the city of the future. They wished to demonstrate and make an appeal for preferential treatment by the government.

The gathering attracted such a crowd and the onlookers engaged in such fun that M. Lépine, the Police Prefect, had to intervene. The gathering was broken up and Captain Simon Maire, the father of eleven children, also leader of the movement, was arrested for a breach of the peace. He was afterward released and was received by Premier Monis, who promised to see what he could do to aid the society.

TELEPHONES MERELY DUMMIES

St. Petersburg, April 22.—The inspection of all the cinematograph shows in St. Petersburg, under the influence of the terrible catastrophe at Bologna, has resulted in the discovery that out of some six hundred such shows only four fulfill all the requirements of the standing orders in regard to the safety of the public frequenting them.

Many have been condemned, but appear to be continuing their receipt of custom as usual.

Among the police requirements before licensing such places is that a telephone should be installed. There were some interesting cases found, where these telephones, on being tried, proved to be merely dummies, so that their use in speedily calling up the fire brigade in case of need was impossible.

GLASS FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS

Experiments Soon To Be Made on an Ocean-going Steamer.

London, April 22.—An invention for covering ships' bottoms with glass, with a view to securing greater speed and a saving in coal consumption, has been patented in this country. Arrangements have already been made for testing the practicality of the process on an ocean going steamer.

F. F. Linton, of H. V. Low & Co., Lead-chamber street, E. C., who has bought the rights of the invention, in explaining the new process said: "Hitherto it has always been found impracticable to attach glass to the steel plates of a ship, as the expansion of the steel broke the glass after a very slight rise in temperature. After many experiments a composition of resin and linseed oil was adopted as the adhesive material, and the difficulty of the expansion of the steel was overcome by the introduction of a thin layer of wood pulp under the glass."

LONDON TO HAVE A MOSQUE.

London, April 22.—Progress has been made with the London mosque scheme begun last November by the Aga Khan, who, as president of the movement in India, opened a contribution of £2,000. The fund promised at the Bank of England has just been augmented by a gift of £1,000 from the Sultan of Turkey, and the committee, under the chairmanship of Amer Ali, are confident that a generous response will be made to the appeal for subscriptions which is to be made at an early date.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIFE

Government and Owners at Odds on Labor Question.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, April 22.—With the sole exception of Russian securities, in which extraordinary activity and advancing prices difficult to explain continue, the Paris Bourse is dull and depressed, especially in government bonds, owing to the complications in Morocco and in French railroads, which are suffering from their conflict with the Socialist demands, endorsed by the Monis Cabinet, to reinstate the employees dismissed for having participated in the strikes and "sabotage" of last October.

All the railroad companies not owned by the state have categorically refused to comply with the requirements of the government, which the directors declare would be a complete surrender to the revolutionary labor federation and would inevitably lead to the renewal of strikes under conditions disastrous to the railroad service and to the public.

The government has no legal means to compel these wholesale reinstatements of dismissed employees, but the hostility already causes friction and inconvenience on the lines of the Northern Railroad, the Eastern Railroad and the Paris, Lyons and Marseilles lines.

PRISONER QUOTES LAW

Alleged Camorrist Says There's No Excuse for Detention.

Viterbo, Italy, April 22.—There is not a dull moment in the trial of the Camorrist. The auditors never know what to expect, but they crowd every available place in the Court of the Assizes daily, fully assured of some sort of entertainment.

Vincenzo Avolio, the butcher, who disputed the law with the judge; Antonio Percuoco, the seller of tortoise shell to Chicagoans, frankly expressing the hope that he would get some free advertising out of his misfortunes, and Maria Stendardo, "the beauty of Naples," who chose imprisonment rather than betray the man she loved, were the principal performers to-day in this strange mixture of comedy and pathos.

The two men are charged with being present at the meeting of the Camorrist leaders at the Alda Tavern, in Bagnoli, on May 28, 1906, when Gennaro Cuocolo was condemned to death, the state being engaged just now chiefly with those accused of formulating the plot resulting in the murder of Cuocolo and his wife. When Avolio replaced the blood-stained apron of his meat shop for civilian dress he chose the best in texture and cut, and called for intercession this morning, he fairly dazzled the spectators with his fashionable array. He is a handsome man and made a splendid appearance, but none was prepared for the oratorical exhibition which he made. He spoke like a scholar, with surprising effect.

UNQUALIFIED DENIAL OF GUILT.

Avolio made the usual unqualified denial of guilt, but went further, and at the proper moment drew from his pocket a small copy of the Italian Criminal Code and from it read passage after passage in support of his claim that there was no excuse in law for his detention as a suspect in the Cuocolo case.

President Bianchi listened attentively for some time, appearing much interested and not a little amused, and when he thought the court and jury had been sufficiently instructed in the law interrupted:

"But, Avolio, you usurp my profession. I am not a murderer or the companion of assassins. I am a business man and trade in tortoise shell. I send my goods to the United States, particularly to Chicago, and I do hope, in the midst of my misfortunes, that this trial will be a good advertisement for my wares."

NOVEL ADVERTISING DODGE.

There was special interest in the examination, which followed, of Maria Stendardo, who is the only woman among the prisoners. She is the common law wife of Nicola Morra, otherwise known as "Red Sandy," and one of the alleged principals in the murder. Her career has been a romantic one. Now thirty years old, she retains much of the beauty that attracted numerous suitors in her youth. She has the manners of a woman of the nobility. Of humble birth, she was given in marriage at an early age to a dock laborer. They set up a lodging house which attracted the attention of the police. The meagre fortune of the husband was threatened. The beautiful Maria visited the local Delegate, and thereafter the Palazzo Amendola was not disturbed. Soon afterwards Maria, beautifully gowned, frequented the most fashionable restaurants. She met Nicola Morra and, the state alleged, became a power in the Camorra, controlling certain low elements and exercising powerful influence in higher places.

All these allegations she denied to-day, saying:

"I was arrested only because I was the friend and companion of Morra and refused to comply with the wishes of the carabinieri that I denounce the man that I love and whom I know to be innocent."

Maria said the house which she kept with Morra was no different from other places of the kind then and now existing, and she added that their relations were just the same as those existing between personages high in society, of whom it was impossible to speak disparagingly.

LONDON'S £111,000,000 DEBT.

London, April 22.—A return prepared by the Finance Committee of the London County Council shows that the net debt of London—including that of the corporation—was, on March 31, 1910, £111,435,088, an increase of £12,553 on the previous year.

KING OPENS PAVILION

Victor Emmanuel and Queen Honor American Artists.

Rome, April 22.—The American Pavilion at the International Art Exhibition was formally opened to-day by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. Following the general opening of the Jubilee exposition, their majesties expressed a wish to be present and share personally in the ceremony with which the doors of the pavilion of each country represented were thrown open.

Today it was the turn of the structure over which flies the Stars and Stripes, the flag having just arrived from the United States and being given for the occasion by the American Ambassador, Mr. Leishman. There were gay festivities throughout the grounds of the Villa Cancelli. Ambassador Leishman, together with the American Commissioner, Harrison S. Morris; the staff of the American Embassy and members of the American colony in Rome, awaited the arrival of their majesties at the entrance to the pavilion. All around was a riot of color, and the flags of many nations and plants and flowers in profusion, while above all, on a Colonial flagpole, waved the American banner.

No more pleasing spot could have been chosen for the American Building, which stands on the highest point of the undulating grounds, affording a magnificent view of the whole exhibition, and in turn being seen plainly from all points. The beautiful cypress and pine trees which for centuries adorned Villa Borghese form the background. In front are the foreign buildings on different levels, and back of these on the blue horizon the still snow capped Soracte, the celebrated mountain sacred to Apollo. On the west are the Tiber and the exhibition of ethnography. In the distance rises the majestic dome of St. Peter's.

The King and Queen arrived on the scene to the strains of the royal march and amid the applause of the people, accompanied by Count di San Martino, president of the committee, and by their civil and military suites. Their majesties shook hands cordially with the American officials and then entered the pavilion, making a thorough inspection. They admired the simple Colonial architecture, which compares to its own advantage with many other buildings, overloaded with decorations. The brown damask bricks brought from America tone well with the surroundings and serve to emphasize the purity of the columns forming the portico and the balustrade including the surrounding gardens. In the gardens are a few statues, a reproduction of the fountain by Eltho Vedder forming the centerpiece.

The King and Queen visited each gallery, stopping to examine almost every work and heartily congratulating Mr. Morris for the artistic placing of the pictures and sculpture. Two large galleries contain the oil paintings and three smaller rooms the water colors, the black and white work, and etchings. There are two hundred oil paintings, and one hundred each of the water colors, the black and whites and photographs of big sculptures. There are many original small sculptures.

Among the artists and oil paintings represented are: Edwin A. Abbey, "Silvia"; Carroll Beckwith, portrait; William M. Chase, "Dorothy and Her Sister"; "His First Portrait" and "Cod and Snapper"; H. G. Cushing, "On the Veranda"; and portrait, John La Farge, "Madonna and Child"; Earl Meigher, "The Morning Room"; John S. Sargent, portrait; Whistler, "Sara's"; Eltho Vedder, "Fortune"; John Alexander, "Memories" and "Fourth Muse"; Cedric Beaux, "Mrs. Roosevelt"; and "Richard Watson Gilder"; Frank